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## CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

REPORT

COUNTRY **SUBJECT** 

Economic - Construction materials, rock products

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952-1953

HOW

**PUBLISHED** 

Daily, semiweekly newspapers

DATE DIST. 23 Feb 1954

WHERE

**PUBLISHED** 

UESR

NO. OF PAGES

PUBLISHED

26 Sep 1952 - 23 May 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

TOO. OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. 115 TRANSMISSION OR REVE TION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON

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SOURCE

as indicated

# SOME INFORMATION ON THE USSR ROCK PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1952-1953

ARMENIAN SSR CHIEF USSR SUPPLIER OF TUFF -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 26 Sep 52

The largest supplies of volcanic tuff in the Soviet Union are located in the Armenian SSR.

According to the Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, this supply amounts to 2 billion cubic meters. It is used as a wall facing material. According to the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Armenian SSR, 353,000 cubic meters of tuff were extracted in the republic in 1951. In 1952, about 450,000 cubic meters will be extracted, or much less than the 800,000 cubic meters required for use in Armenia alone.

Kichinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 6 Mar 53

The Armenian SSR has large deposits of granite, basalt, tuff, and marble. Its volc nic tuff, which comes in white, black, red, yellow, and violet colors, excels the shellrock of Moldavia.

The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Armenian SSR, which is nainly responsible for extracting building stone in the republic, expects to extract 500,000 cubic meters of tuff annually, or nore town rive times the amount of shellrock being extracted by the Main Administration of Construction Materials Industry Moldavian SSR. In the next few years, Armenia expects to double its extraction of tuff.

Cutting machines are employed both in the quarries of Artik-tuf and in those of the Penzaganakiy Quarry Administration. Crance load the out blocks into mine cars driven by gasoline-powered locomotives and into railroad cars.

- 1 -

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Tuff is 3-8 times superior in quality to shellrock, but is more difficult to extract; in spite of this, extraction costs are four times less than that of the Moldavian "kotelets" /a type of shellrock/.

Moscou, Promychlennost' Stroitel'nykh Materialov, 23 May 53

Armenia is expanding its extraction of tuff, granite, and marble. New quarries are being developed near the city of Kirovakan and in Beriya Rayon.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 28 Feb 53

In 1952, the Yerevan Construction Materials Plant produced 640,600 rubles worth of construction materials.

The plant has been supplying building projects of Armenia and the other USSR republics with necessary building materials. It is supplying pumice blocks, mosale steps, marble slabs, and crushed marble chips to Stalingrad, Baku, Tbilisi, Krasnoder, Makhach-Kala, and other cities.

CFORGIAN SSR MARBLE CHARRY CONTINUES TO OPER TO SITISFICEORILY -- Tbilisi, Zerya Vostoka, 3 Feb 53

The quarry workers of the rich Salieti Earble Quarry, located 7 kilometers from Chiatura (Georgian SSR), exceeded their most for 1952 and are continuing their fine performance in 1953.

60 MILLION CUBIC METERS OF STOME NEEDED ANNUALLY BY VILLAGE, KOLKHOZ BUILDING PROJECTS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 Mar 53

The demand of the village and kolkhoz building projects for natural stone needed to build walls is approximately 60 million cubic meters annually.

In some areas such as the Crimea and the Northern Caucausus, the brick industry is not being expanded because of the limited deposits of clay in these areas and because of the fact that in these areas there are large deposits of natural stone which can be used as well building material.

By employing mechanized facilities, a cubic meter of natural stone wall blocks can be produced 3-5 times cheaper than a cubic meter of brick.

Stone deposits are found in many areas of the USSR. In the RSFSR clone, such deposits are found in 37 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics.

If the demands of the kolkhozes for stone wall blocks are to be met, the small stone deposits will have to be developed further. Mobile stone-processing stations, composed of a small scraper, a 10-15 kilowatt diesel-electric power plant, and a stone-cutting machine, all attached to a truck and trailer, will have to be set up in the regions of the stone quarries.

In Rostovskaya Oblast, demand for stone blocks amounts to approximately 2 million cubic meters. The large Proletarsk stone deposit in the oblast has been explored, and it will be possible to open a large stone quarry at this deposit. The stone blocks could be shipped from the area by rail, motor, or water.

- 2 -

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NEW STONE QUARRIES OFFENED IN TURNIEN SSR -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskeya Islam, 17 Jan 53

Stone quarries with modern equipment have been opened in the mountainous areas of Sultan-Uiz-Daga and Khodzheyli, in the hilly section of ketmenchi near Takhiya-Tash, and in Kizyl-Arvatskiy Rayon.

In 1952, the Knodzheyli and Ketmenchi quarries extracted 160,000 cubic meters of stone, or considerably more than the 75,000 cubic meters planned. These two quarries are now quarrying up to 1,000 cubic meters of stone during a 24-hour period.

The largest quarries are those of Mara-Tau. The entire process of extracting the stone, transporting it to the wharf in Kara-Tau, and loading it into barges is completely mechanized. In 1952, these quarries shipped 280,000 tons of local construction materials from Mara-Tau to Takhiya-Tach by water transport. The materials were unloaded by excavators, conveyers, and boat derrick cranes.

Plans also call for opening a large querry at Dzhimur-Tau, on the bank of the Amu-Dar'ya River, with a branch railroad to be laid from the Chardou - Urgench railroad line to the quarry.

UZBEK SSR LAGS IN EXTRACTING STONE -- Tuchkent, Provde Vostoke, 11 Jan 53

 ${\mathbb A}$  conference was held recently in Tashkent to discuss the construction material situation of Uzbek SSR.

Although the republic has large deposits of natural building stone, the back of concern about making a study of these materials by the republic's Geological Administration, institutes of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, and other organizations has resulted in building and decorative stone being extracted in extremely low quantities.

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL DEVELOPED IN BELORUSSIAN SSR -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 14 Feb 53

The Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR has developed a new construction material known as asuric marble. It is light in weight, can be easily processed, and is a low conductor of heat.

The first plant to process acure warble slabs in the USSR will be built in 1953. It will be completely mechanized.

3 PLUMES TO SUPPLY BUILDING PROJECTS WITH 200,000 SQUARE METERS OF STOME -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 26 Feb 53

The Kiev Granite Processing Plant and the Leningrad and Tbilisi murble processing plants expect to supply about 200,000 square meters of granite and marble slabs and various architectural products to the building projects.

LENINGRAD MARBLE PLANT UPS OUTPUT --Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 3 Mar 53

The Leningrad Marble Processing Plant has been getting tens of cars loaded with white and colored marble from the Urals, the Georgian SSR, and the Armenian SSR, which it has been processing and then shipping to building projects

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- 3 -

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in Moscow and other localities. All of the plant's operations are mechanized. Its labor efficiency increased considerably, and, in early 1953, the plant increased its rate of output almost 1.5 times over 1952.

NEW STONE PLANT IN ZHIGULEVSK -- Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 14 Apr 53

A large stone and rubblestone plant has started operations in Zhigulevsk (Kuybyshevskaya Oblast). The new plant has the most modern equipment, is completely mechanized, and will have an annual capacity of 800,000 cubic meters of stone and rubblestone.

The plant will get its raw material from the Mogutovaya Mountain, Yablo-novyy Ravine, and Tearev Hill. Full-capacity operations are expected soon.

STONE DEPOSITS FOUND NEAR KRASNOVODSK -- Pravda, Izvestiya, 5 Mar 53

Very large deposits of stone have been found in the area of Krasnovodsk, and the city's construction materials industry will be expanded by the establishment of a construction materials combine. The stone found in the area is harder than oak, yet easily processed.

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- 4 -

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